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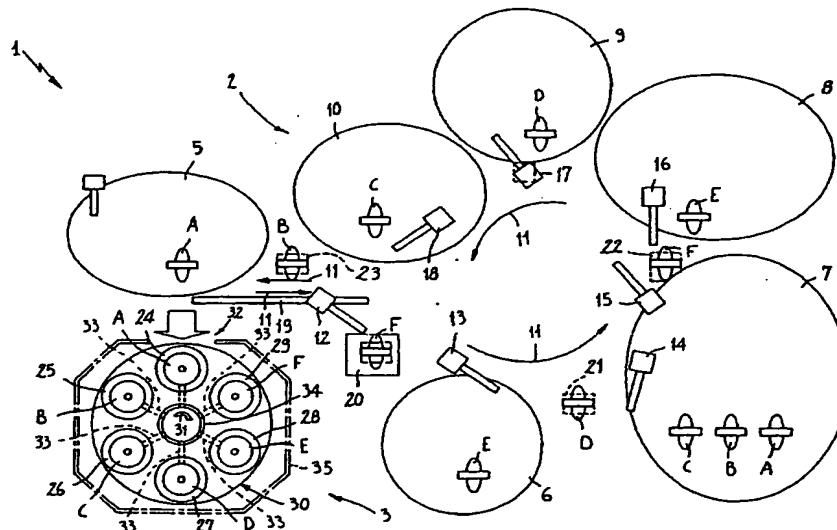
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(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MANUFACTURING DIFFERENT TYPES OF TYRES



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(57) Abstract: A manufacturing line (2) is provided with work stations (5-10), each arranged to make and assemble at least one structural component of the tyres (A-F) being processed. The structural components of each tyre are assembled on a toroidal support provided with bar codes through which the model of the tyre to be manufactured is identified and consequent adaptation of the work stations (5-10) to the particular tyre working is carried out. Robotized arms (12-18) sequentially transfer the individual tyres (A-F) between the different work stations (5-10), as well as to a curing line (3) equipped with moulds (24-29) mounted on a turntable (30). The transfer rate on the curing line (3) is the same as the transfer rate between the work stations (5-10).

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MANUFACTURING DIFFERENT TYPES OF TYRES

The present invention relates to a method of manufacturing tyres different from each other, of the type comprising the steps of: making a plurality of structural components for tyres under production; manufacturing the tyres by assembling the components of each of them following a pre-established sequence, at respective work stations disposed along a manufacturing line on which tyres being processed are caused to move by sequential transfer of same from each work station to the next work station; transferring the manufactured tyres to a curing line; curing the tyres in respective vulcanization moulds associated with said curing line.

It is also an object of the present invention an apparatus for manufacturing tyres different from each other, of the type comprising: a manufacturing line having a plurality of work stations, each arranged to assemble at least one respective structural component on a tyre being processed, transfer devices operating along the manufacturing line to sequentially transfer each tyre being processed from a work station to the next work station; a curing line having vulcanization moulds for the manufactured tyres.

A tyre for vehicle wheels usually comprises a carcass structure essentially consisting of one or more carcass plies substantially having a toroidal conformation and the axially opposite side edges of which are engaged with respective annular reinforcing structures incorporating circumferentially inextensible inserts usually called "bead rings". Each annular reinforcing structure is incorporated into a so-called "bead" defined along an inner circumferential edge of the tyre for anchoring of

the latter to a corresponding mounting rim.

Applied to the carcass structure, at a radially outer position thereof, is a belt structure comprising one or 5 more belt strips in the form of a closed ring, essentially made up of textile or metallic cords suitably oriented with respect to each other and to the cords belonging to the adjacent carcass plies.

10 In addition, applied to the belt structure, at a radially outer position thereof, is a tread band, usually comprised of a band of elastomer material of appropriate thickness.

15 It should be pointed out that, as regards the present description, by the term "elastomer material" it is meant a rubber blend in its entirety, i.e. a mixture formed of at least one polymeric base suitably amalgamated with reinforcing fillers and/or process additives of different 20 types.

Applied to the opposite sides of the tyre is a pair of sidewalls, each of which covers a side portion of the tyre included between a so-called shoulder region, placed 25 close to the corresponding side edge of the tread band, and the corresponding bead.

After the above statements, it is to be noted that each 30 tyre model is essentially distinguishable from the others due to a plurality of physico-chemical, structural, dimensional and appearance features.

The physico-chemical features are essentially linked with the type and compositions of the materials, in particular 35 the recipes for the different blends used in making the elastomer materials. The structural features essentially

define the number and type of the structural components present in the tyre, and their mutual positioning in the tyre structure. The dimensional features refer to the geometric measurements and the profile in right section 5 of the tyre (outer diameter, chord or maximum width, sidewall height and ratio between the latter, i.e. section ratio) and will be hereinafter merely referred to as "size". The appearance features consist of the tread pattern, ornamental motifs and different inscriptions or 10 distinguishing marks reproduced on the tyre sidewalls and generally identified as "tread pattern" in the following of the present description.

The traditional production processes essentially 15 contemplate four distinct steps in tyre manufacture: a) preparation of the blends, b) production of the individual structural components, c) assembling of the different structural components in succession to obtain a green carcass, d) curing of the carcass and 20 simultaneous moulding of the tread pattern onto the outer surface of the tyre.

In an attempt to reduce production costs, the developing 25 technology fundamentally addressed itself to the search of technical solutions that would bring to achievement of increasingly quicker and more reliable machinery, so as to minimize time necessary for producing each individual tyre, the quality of the finished product being the same or even better.

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Thus plants have been accomplished which have high production capacities in terms of number of pieces produced in the time unit, by adopting manufacturing machinery having reduced possibilities of modification 35 (i.e. capable of producing only a limited variety of tyre models), but adapted to maximize a mass production of

tyres having identical structural features. By way of example only, in the most modern plants a productivity of about two carcasses per minute can be reached.

Attempts have been also made for reducing or eliminating storage of the semifinished products obtained between two steps in succession of the four process steps previously listed, so as to minimize costs and involved problems each time the tyre model under production is to be changed. For instance, in document EP 922561 a method of managing tyre production is suggested in which, in order to reduce or eliminate a storage time for green tyres and therefore the number of green tyres being stocked, arrangement of a curing line having a number of moulds suitable to constantly absorb the productivity of the manufacturing line is provided. Production of tyres of different models, in particular of different sizes, is achieved by replacing and/or adapting each time the machinery arranged in the manufacturing line, concurrently with replacement of the moulds in the curing line.

It should be recognized however that, at all events, tyre production involves costs that become increasingly higher as the variety of tyre models to be produced increases: in particular interventions on the processes and/or plants for blend production are necessary in order to enable production of components with new and different physico-chemical features and/or interventions on the production plants for the individual structural components in order to change the size of the tyres being produced. Change of the operating sequence (different assembling methodology) and/or the equipment, and adjustment of the manufacturing machinery is also required each time the structure and/or size of the tyre to be produced has been changed. Finally, availability of at least one vulcanization mould for each different

"tread pattern-size" pair is required.

The above involves heavy costs for purchasing moulds of different sizes and different tread patterns, as well as 5 different equipment, costs due to non-saturation of same, losses in productivity due to machine downtime (changing of a process or equipment generally involves machine downtime), and machine shop rejections. For instance, in the case of continuously produced components, due to 10 downtime of the downstream plants and/or change in the component features, an excess in production is generated that often must be discarded, its reuse being impossible.

Under this circumstance, a person skilled in the art 15 aiming at minimizing costs generally advises against production of a great number of tyre models on one and the same plant. In fact the cost-minimizing objective is inconsistent with a frequent change of equipment and production processes. Where sale volumes of each model 20 are rather high, there is a tendency to multiply the number of the productive plants so as to make it possible to continuously produce a different model on each plant, thereby succeeding in minimizing the above drawbacks. On the other hand, where the expected sale volumes for given 25 models are not particularly high, on an annual basis for example, it is at all events preferred to continuously make the whole production of at least one year immediately, for the purpose of controlling the production cost. This system however may adversely affect 30 the quality of the product sold and increases warehouse costs, because the goods are stored for a long period of time. In addition, sale risks are increased due for example to an unexpected quick obsolescence of the product, and there is an increase in financial costs for 35 capital locking up as a result of the product remaining in stock and the non-saturation of the moulds that are

only used for the limited period of time required for execution of the estimated reduced volume.

In order to cope with the above problems, the Applicant
5 has already set up a productive method according to which each series of tyres under production, identical with each other, is divided into daily batches each comprising an amount of tyres adapted to fill the daily productivity of the moulds. In this way production of tyres of
10 different sizes and/or different constructional features is optimized, storage of great amounts of green and vulcanized tyres being eliminated. This method is described in the European Patent Application No. EP 875364 to which please refer for further possible
15 information.

In accordance with the present invention, further improvements have been surprisingly achieved, above all in terms of operating flexibility of the tyre-production
20 plant, by carrying out simultaneous working of different types of tyres both on the manufacturing line and on the curing line, and performing transfer of green tyres to the curing line at the same rate as the transfer rate of the tyres themselves between the different stations
25 arranged along the manufacturing line.

In more detail, it is an object of the present invention to provide a method of manufacturing tyres different from each other, characterized in that in each of said
30 manufacturing line and curing line at least one series of tyres comprising at least one first and one second models of tyres different from each other is simultaneously processed, tyre transferring from the manufacturing line to the curing line being carried out at the same rate as
35 the transfer rate of the tyres to each of said work stations.

Advantageously, production of each structural component is carried out on a manufacturing line by working at least one base semifinished product which is identical for each tyre model, supplied in a predetermined amount 5 depending on the tyre model to be made.

It is further preferably provided that assembling of each structural component should be carried out before completing manufacture of a homologous component intended 10 for an immediately following tyre under production.

In particular, assembling of the structural components of each tyre is preferably carried out on a toroidal support the shape of which substantially matches the inner 15 conformation of the tyre itself.

In a preferential embodiment, during the manufacturing step each toroidal support is supported and transferred between at least two contiguous work stations by a 20 robotized arm.

It is further preferably provided that each tyre should be transferred along the curing line together with the corresponding toroidal support.

25 Advantageously, accomplishment of at least one of said structural components is directly carried out on the tyre being processed concurrently with said assembling step.

30 In a preferential embodiment, accomplishment of each structural component is preceded by a step of identifying the model of the tyre being processed transferred to the corresponding work station.

35 In more detail, the identification step is conveniently carried out by reading a code associated with a support

member of the tyre being processed.

In at least one of said work stations assembling of a plurality of structural components is preferably carried
5 out at respective working units.

In addition and advantageously, said manufacturing line extends over a closed-loop path along which the tyres being processed are caused to move.

10 In more detail, the vulcanization moulds are conveniently moved over a closed-loop path along the curing line, transferring of each tyre to the curing line being executed after removal of a previously cured tyre.

15 Advantageously, said at least one first and one second tyre models follow each other in an identical sequence along the manufacturing line and curing line.

20 It is a further object of the invention to provide an apparatus for manufacturing tyres different from each other, characterized in that each of said work stations is arranged to assemble said at least one structural component selectively on at least one first and one
25 second tyre model being part of at least one series of tyres being simultaneously processed along the manufacturing line, and said curing line comprises at least one series of vulcanization moulds of a number corresponding to the amount of tyres included in said at
30 least one series of tyres being processed on the manufacturing line, said transfer devices also operating between the manufacturing line and curing line to transfer the manufactured tyres to said curing line, following the same transfer rate as that for transferring
35 the tyres to each of the work stations disposed along the manufacturing line.

Advantageously, each of said work stations comprises feeding devices to supply at least one base element for making said at least one structural tyre component, and application devices for applying said structural component to the tyre being processed, said structural component being made using said base element in a predetermined amount depending on the tyre model to be manufactured.

- 10 In a preferential embodiment, associated with each of said work stations are devices for identifying the model of the tyre being processed in the work station itself, and selection devices to establish the amount of base elements to be used for making the structural component
15 of the tyre being processed.

In more detail, said identification devices comprise at least one sensor disposed on the manufacturing line and arranged to read at least one code associated with a
20 support member of each tyre being processed.

In addition, preferably provided is also the presence of a plurality of toroidal supports each arranged to engage the structural components of a tyre being processed.

- 25 Advantageously, said transfer devices operate on individual toroidal supports to sequentially transfer each tyre being processed between the work stations disposed along the manufacturing line, and to the curing
30 line.

In a preferential embodiment, said transfer devices comprise at least one robotized arm associated with at least one of said work stations.

- 35 At least one of said robotized arms preferably comprises

grip and control members operating on a toroidal support to hold it up in front of the respective work station and drive it in rotation around a geometric axis thereof during assembling of said at least one structural component.

It may be also provided that at least one of said work stations should comprise a plurality of working units, each intended for assembling one respective structural component to each tyre being processed.

In the presence of a plurality of support members each arranged to hold up one tyre being processed, the transfer devices preferably operate on the support members to move them along the manufacturing line following a closed-loop path.

In a preferential embodiment, the curing line comprises at least one turntable carrying said vulcanization moulds and operable in rotation in a step-by-step movement to sequentially bring each vulcanization mould to a loading-unloading station of the tyres being processed.

Said turntable can be conveniently enclosed in an insulating holding structure, said transfer devices operating through an access opening arranged in the holding structure itself.

Preferably, the curing line further comprises steam-feeding devices connected with a central column of the turntable and leading to the individual moulds through connecting ducts extending from said central column.

Further features and advantages will become more apparent from the detailed description of a preferred but non-exclusive embodiment of a method and an apparatus for

manufacturing tyres different from each other, in accordance with the present invention. This description will be taken hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawing, given by way of example, in which the only figure shows a lay-out of the subject apparatus, generally denoted by reference numeral 1.

Apparatus 1 essentially comprises a manufacturing line 2 on which each tyre being processed is manufactured by 10 assembling structural components of said tyre in a pre-established sequence, and a curing line 3 on which each tyre from the manufacturing line 2 is cured within a respective mould 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

15 The manufacturing line 2 essentially comprises a plurality of work stations 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 disposed after each other along a manufacturing path, preferably in the form of a closed loop and represented, just as an indication, by arrows 11 in the drawing.

20 The work stations 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 lend themselves to operate simultaneously, each on at least one tyre being processed for assembling at least one of its structural components thereon.

25 In more detail, during the assembling steps the different structural components employed in making each tyre A, B, C, D, E, F are conveniently engaged on a support member, preferably consisting of a toroidal support the shape of 30 which substantially matches the inner conformation of the tyre to be obtained. This toroidal support is preferably of the collapsible type or it is adapted to be divided into a plurality of sectors, so that it can be easily removed from the tyre when processing is over.

35 In accordance with the present invention, both in the

manufacturing line 2 and the curing line 3, simultaneous processing of at least one first and one second tyre models is carried out. By way of example, in the lay-out depicted in the drawing, simultaneous processing of six 5 different tyre models is carried out, which models differ from each other as regards their dimensional features. However a different number of models can be acted upon, which models in addition to or as an alternative to dimensional differences, may have differences in terms of 10 structural and/or physico-chemical features and/or appearance features.

In the diagram shown in the figure, the toroidal supports are represented without distinction from the tyres being 15 processed on which they are engaged, and they are marked by letters A, B, C, D, E, F, respectively, each letter marking a specific tyre model.

As can be seen, the tyres being processed are distributed 20 along the manufacturing line 2 to form one or more series in each of which the different models A, B, C, D, E, F follow each other in a pre-established sequence which is the same for all series. In the example shown, two series are distributed along the manufacturing line 2 and each 25 of them comprises six tyres A, B, C, D, E, F, different from each other. Therefore, twelve toroidal supports altogether on each of which a respective tyre is manufactured are simultaneously managed on the manufacturing line 2.

30 It is to be pointed out that in the present description by the term "series" it is meant any assembly of tyres of different models following each other in any pre-established sequence. Therefore, in the manufacturing 35 line 2, for example, six series each made up of two different tyre models cyclically coming after each other

according to sequence A, B - A, B may be provided, or provision may be made for three series each made up of a tyre of a first model alternated with two tyres of a second model, according to sequence A, B, A - A, B, A.

5 Transfer devices 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 operate on the manufacturing line 2 to sequentially transfer each of the tyres being processed A, B, C, D, E, F from one work station 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, to the next work station, so
10 as to cause sequential assembling of all tyre components, said tyre being then transferred to the curing line 3.

Preferably, these transfer devices 7 comprise one or more robotized arms 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 each of which
15 is associated with at least one of the work stations 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and is adapted to operate on the individual toroidal supports A, B, C, D, E, F to carry out sequential transfer of each tyre being processed.

20 More particularly, in the embodiment shown, a first robotized arm 12 is provided which is possibly movable along a guide structure 19 and operates between the manufacturing line 2 and curing line 3, to pick up a finished tyre from the latter and transfer it to a first
25 work station 5, where the tyre is removed from the respective toroidal support A through disassembling of said support. In the first work station 5, the toroidal support A is subsequently reassembled to be then transferred, still by the first robotized arm 12, to a stand-by station 20 from which it will be picked up for
30 subsequent use in the manufacture of a new tyre.

In the example shown, in the first stand-by station there is a toroidal support which is ready to process a different tyre model F.

35 A second robotized arm 13 lends itself to carry out

transfer of the toroidal support F from the first stand-by station 20 to a second work station 6 where assembling of the first components for tyre construction is carried out. In the example shown, in the second work station 6 the tyre being processed is model E. The assembling operation may, for example, involve coating of the outer surface of the toroidal support E with a thin layer of elastomer material impervious to air, usually called "liner", as well as application of optional elastomer bands close to the regions corresponding to the tyre beads, and/or formation of an additional coating layer of elastomer material, placed on top of the liner.

Preferably, in the second work station 6, as well as in the remaining work stations 7, 8, 9, 10, formation of each structural component of the tyre is carried out concurrently with the above described assembling step, by processing at least one semifinished base product, which is the same for each tyre model A, B, C, D, E, F and is supplied in a predetermined amount depending on the tyre model to be made.

For the purpose, each of the work stations 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 is provided with one or more working units (not shown), each of which essentially comprises feeding devices adapted to supply the required base element for accomplishment of the corresponding structural component and operating in combination with application devices for applying the base element and/or the obtained structural component to the tyre being processed.

In particular, in the second work station 6 accomplishment of the liner, the elastomer bands and/or the additional coating layer may be advantageously carried out by winding up on the toroidal support E being processed, at least one strip-like element of elastomer

material having a width approximately included between 0.5 and 3 cm, to form coils disposed consecutively in side by side relationship and optionally also at least partly overlapped on each other, said strip-like element 5 coming directly from a respective extruder, a reel or equivalent feeding devices associated with the second work station 6.

Winding-up of coils may be advantageously simplified by 10 entrusting the second robotized arm 13 with the task of supporting, by appropriate grip and control members, the toroidal support E, and driving it in rotation around its own axis, suitably moving it in front of pressure rollers or equivalent application devices (not described as they 15 can be made in any convenient manner by a person skilled in the art) combined with the feeding devices, so as to cause a correct distribution of the strip-like band with respect to the outer surface of the toroidal support.

20 For more details on the modalities of application of the structural components to a toroidal support with the aid of a robotized arm, please refer to the co-pending European Patent Application No. 98830762.5 in the name of the same Applicant, content of which is considered as 25 herein completely incorporated.

When assembling of the components in the second work station 6 has been completed, the second robotized arm 13 lays down the toroidal support with the respective tyre 30 which is being manufactured in a second stand-by station 21 that in the figure is occupied by a D-model toroidal support, previously processed in the second station itself.

35 A third robotized arm 14 picks up the toroidal support D from the second stand-by station 21 to transfer it to a

third work station 7, where assembling of the structural components cooperating in forming the structure of the tyre carcass is carried out.

5 In more detail, in the third work station 7 manufacture and assembling of one or more carcass plies is carried out, as well as of a pair of annular reinforcing structures for the regions corresponding to the tyre beads. In the same manner as said with reference to the
10 operating steps executed in the second work station 6, each of these structural components is directly made during the assembling step, using a semifinished base product supplied in a pre-established amount depending on the model of the tyre being processed.

15 For instance, the carcass ply or plies can be formed by sequentially laying down on the toroidal support, a plurality of strip-like sections individually cut from a continuous strip-like element made up of rubberized cords
20 parallel to each other. Each annular reinforcing structure can, in turn, comprise a circumferentially inextensible insert consisting for example of at least one thread-like metal element wound up in several radially-superposed coils, as well as a filling insert of
25 elastomer material to be obtained by application of an elongated elastomer element wound up to form several coils disposed in axial side by side relationship and/or in radial-superposition relationship.

30 Each of said continuous strip-like element, thread-like metal element and elongated elastomer element forming the semifinished base product to be used in a pre-established amount for manufacture of the respective structural component may directly come from an extruder, a reel or
35 equivalent feeding devices associated with the third work station 7.

For further explanations as regards the manufacture modalities of the carcass structure, please refer to the European Patent Application No. 98830472.1 in the name of the same Applicant, content of which is considered as 5 herein completely incorporated.

In the diagram in the figure the third work station 7 is arranged to make carcass structures for very high-performance tyres, in case of need, as described in the 10 European Patent Application No. 98830662.7 in the name of the same Applicant as well. The carcass structure described in this patent application comprises two carcass plies each made up of a first and a second series 15 of strip-like sections laid down on the toroidal support in an alternate sequence. Also arranged in each tyre bead is a pair of annular reinforcing structures of the previously described type, each inserted between the end flaps of the sections belonging to the first and second series respectively and forming one of the carcass plies, 20 as well as an inextensible insert externally applied with respect to the second carcass ply.

To facilitate sequential assembling of the different structural components following the pre-established 25 order, the third work station 7 is provided to be equipped with at least three different working units intended for laying down the strip-like sections, thread-like metal element and elongated elastomer element respectively, and each simultaneously operating on a 30 respective tyre being processed. As a result, in the third work station 7 three tyres A, B, C will be simultaneously processed, each of them being sequentially transferred from one of the working units to the other, until completion of the carcass structure. Sequential 35 transferring of the tyres to the different working units arranged in the third station 7 can be carried out by the

third robotized arm 14, optionally with the aid of a fourth robotized arm 15 and/or possible auxiliary transfer devices.

When accomplishment of the carcass structure has been 5 completed, the fourth robotized arm 15 lays down the toroidal support on a third stand-by station 22 that in the figure is engaged by an F-model toroidal support.

A fifth robotized arm 16 picks up the toroidal support F 10 from the third stand-by station 22 to carry it to a fourth work station 8 that in the example shown is occupied by an E-model toroidal support. In the fourth work station 8 manufacture and assembling of the structural components adapted to define the so-called 15 belt structure of the tyre are carried out. In particular, a first working unit arranged in the fourth work station 8 makes, directly on the previously formed carcass structure, two under-belt bands circumferentially extending in the shoulder regions of the tyre. These 20 under-belt bands can be directly extruded from an extruder and applied with the aid of pressure rollers or equivalent application devices.

A second working unit forms a first and a second belt 25 layers on the carcass structure, each layer being formed by sequential deposition of ribbon-like sections disposed circumferentially in side by side relationship and each obtained by cutting to size a continuous ribbon-like element made up of a plurality of cords disposed 30 parallelly in side by side relationship and incorporated into an elastomer layer. A further working unit causes formation of a further belt layer by winding up a continuous cord in coils disposed in axial side by side relationship and in radial superposition with the 35 underlying belt layers.

Further details on a possible modality for manufacture of the belt structure are described in the European Patent Application No. 97830633.0 in the name of the same Applicant, to be considered as herein completely incorporated.

when manufacture of the belt structure has been completed, the fifth robotized arm 16 transfers the tyre being processed to a fifth work station 9 that in the example shown is occupied by a D-model toroidal support. In the fifth work station 9 the toroidal support D is engaged by a sixth robotized arm 17 with the aid of which application of a tread band is carried out, said tread band being obtained by winding up a further elastomer ribbon-like element in coils disposed consecutively in side by side relationship and superposed until achievement of a tread band of the desired conformation and thickness.

The tyre is subsequently transferred to a sixth work station 10, occupied in this example by a C-model toroidal support. In the sixth work station 10 the toroidal support C is engaged by a seventh robotized arm 18 causing appropriate handling of same in front of respective working units to carry out application of abrasion-resistant elements to the regions corresponding to the beads, as well as application of the sidewalls, which can be also obtained by winding up at least one elastomer band to form coils disposed in side by side and/or superposed relationship.

When this operation is over, the seventh robotized arm 18 lays down the manufactured tyre on an end stand-by station 23, occupied, in this example, by a B-model toroidal support, before transfer of the tyre itself to the curing line 3.

In the light of the above it is well apparent that, due to the processing modalities of the individual tyres A, B, C, D, E, F along the manufacturing line 2, assembling of each structural component advantageously takes place 5 before manufacture of a homologous component, intended for a tyre A, B, C, D, E, F under production coming immediately after it, has been completed. Due to this preferential feature of the invention, advantageously tyre manufacture takes place in the complete absence of 10 semifinished products to be kept in stock and consequently an immediate adaptation of each working unit to the tyre model A, B, C, D, E, F each time transferred to the respective work station 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 can be carried out, without involving any material waste.

15 It should be also pointed out that operation of each of the working units arranged in the individual work stations 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, as well as of each of the robotized arms 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 is managed by 20 at least one programmable electronic control unit capable of suitably controlling the amount of the delivered semifinished base products and the movements imposed to the toroidal support in order to ensure correct formation of the individual structural components of the tyres A, 25 B, C, D, E, F being processed. In particular, this electronic control unit can be programmed in such a manner that operation of the working units of the robotized arms can be adapted to the tyre model A, B, C, D, E, F, each time processed in each individual work 30 station 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

To give more operating flexibility to the plant, so that it is not bound to predetermined sequences of different tyre models, devices for identifying the tyre model being 35 processed are preferably provided to be associated with each of the work stations 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, said

identification devices cooperating with selection devices for determining the amount of base elements to be used for making each structural component in the concerned work station. For instance, these identification devices 5 can advantageously be comprised of a bar code or other code type reader associated with the toroidal support of the tyre A, B, C, D, E, F, interfaced with the electronic control unit to determine selection of the amount of semifinished products depending on previously keyed in 10 value tables. Consequently, as soon as a tyre A, B, C, D, E, F is transferred to any of the work stations 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, the bar code reader identifies the model to which the tyre itself belongs, thus enabling the electronic control unit to conveniently set the operating 15 program of the work station itself.

The curing line 3 advantageously comprises at least one series of vulcanization moulds 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 of the same number as the amount of tyres included in said 20 at least one series of tyres A, B, C, D, E, F being processed on the manufacturing line 2. In the example shown, six vulcanization moulds 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 are provided, each of them corresponding to the size of one of the tyre models A, B, C, D, E, F manufactured 25 along the manufacturing line 2.

Preferably, moulds 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 are mounted on a turntable 30 to be driven in rotation in a step-by-step movement in the direction stated by arrow 31, so as to 30 make the moulds carry out a closed-loop path along the curing line 3, sequentially carrying them, one after the other, to a loading-unloading station 32 of the tyres being processed.

35 Moulds 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 are each fed with steam under pressure through a respective connecting duct 33

radially extending from a central column 34 into which steam-feeding devices consisting for example of a boiler are integrated or otherwise connected. The whole turntable 30 can be advantageously enclosed within an 5 insulated structure 35 having at least one access opening disposed at the loading-unloading station 32, so as to avoid excessive heat losses to the outside.

Advantageously, transfer of the individual tyres being 10 processed A, B, C, D, E, F to the respective moulds 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 is carried out by the transfer devices 15 7 at the same rate as that for transferring the tyres themselves to each of the work stations 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 20, distributed along the manufacturing line.

15 For the purpose, starting from the situation depicted in the figure, turntable 30 carries out a rotation step to bring mould 25, adapted to receive a B-model tyre disposed in the end stand-by station 23, to the loading- 20 unloading station 32.

The first robotized arm 12, after transferring the toroidal support, model A, to the first stand-by station 20, picks up from mould 25, the cured tyre B together 25 with the respective toroidal support to lay it down into the first manufacturing station 5 for the purpose of removing it from said toroidal support. The first robotized arm 12 then picks up the green tyre B from the end stand-by station 23 together with the respective 30 toroidal support to transfer it into the corresponding vulcanization mould 25. Mould 25 is closed and fed with steam under pressure through the respective connecting duct 33, to submit tyre B to the curing step. Cyclic repetition of these operations causes a plurality of 35 tyres A, B, C, D, E, F of different models to be simultaneously processed on the curing line, said tyres

following each other at the same sequence than that detectable along the manufacturing line 2.

From the above description it is apparent that according
5 to the subject method and apparatus, handling of tyres A,
B, C, D, E, F being processed is advantageously managed
in the form of a continuous flow where the manufacturing
line 2 is directly connected with the curing line 3,
causing sequential transfer of the individual tyres A, B,
10 C, D, E, F at the same rate as that of transfer of said
tyres between the different work stations 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
10 on the manufacturing line 2, thereby advantageously
eliminating the necessity to accumulate green tyres in
storage units arranged between the manufacturing line and
15 curing line.

The tyre transfer rate will be determined on the basis of
the working time employed for completing assembling of
the respective structural components by the working units
20 operating in the individual manufacturing stations 5, 6,
7, 8, 9, 10, or at all events the working unit that, as
compared with the others, requires the longest period of
time for terminating the assembling operations for which
it is intended.

25 On the whole, said working time and consequently the
transfer rate are established depending on the number of
movement steps provided along the curing line 3, so that
each tyre A, B, C, D, E, F may stay in the curing line
30 itself at least for a period of time sufficient to
complete the curing process.

Just as an indication, in the example shown where six
vulcanization moulds 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 are provided,
35 the working time and transfer rate may be provided to
have a value in the order of 2.5 minutes, so that each

mould will stay in the curing line 3 a time corresponding to about 15 minutes, during which it will travel along the whole curing line 3 carrying out six movement steps. If required, the real time of the vulcanization process 5 carried out on the individual tyres A, B, C, D, E, F may be at all events reduced, by for example delaying steam admission to the mould 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 after the tyre has been introduced thereinto. It is therefore advantageously possible to establish real vulcanization 10 times different from each other for the different tyre models.

The present invention also enables downtime to be eliminated or at all events minimized, every time 15 replacement of a tyre model under production is carried out.

In fact, in this case, only replacing of the toroidal supports and vulcanization mould adapted for production 20 of a model with toroidal supports and vulcanization mould adapted for production of the new model is required. This replacing operation, which on the other hand is only necessary when there is a change in the dimensional features and/or the tread pattern, has a minimum impact 25 on productivity, not exceeding the non-production of one tyre. This is in fact the time required to enable a mould to be replaced in the curing line, making the mould itself carry out a "loadless" cycle in the curing line and the manufacturing line, respectively.

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Therefore the invention also makes it possible to produce tyres in batches of very small amounts, even a few units, in a convenient manner, without involving important increases in the unit cost of the tyres themselves.

C L A I M S

1. A method of manufacturing tyres different from each other, comprising the steps of:
 - 5 - making a plurality of structural components for tyres (A, B, C, D, E, F) under production;
 - manufacturing the tyres (A, B, C, D, E, F) by assembling the components of each of them following a pre-established sequence, at respective work stations (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10) disposed along a manufacturing line (2) on which the tyres being processed are caused to move by sequential transfer of same from each work station (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10) to the next work station;
 - transferring the manufactured tyres (A, B, C, D, E, F) to a curing line (3);
 - curing the tyres in respective vulcanization moulds (24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29) associated with said curing line (3), characterized in that
 - 20 - in each of said manufacturing line (2) and curing line (3) at least one series of tyres (A, B, C, D, E, F) comprising at least one first and one second models of tyres different from each other is simultaneously processed,
 - 25 - tyre (A, B, C, D, E, F) transferring from the manufacturing line (2) to the curing line (3) being carried out at the same rate as the transfer rate of the tyres (A, B, C, D, E, F) to each of said work stations (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10).
- 30 2. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein production of each structural component is carried out on the manufacturing line (2) by working at least one base semifinished product which is identical for each tyre model (A, B, C, D, E, F), supplied in a predetermined amount depending on the tyre model to be made.

3. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein assembling of each structural component is carried out before completing manufacture of a homologous component intended for an immediately following tyre (A, B, C, D, E, F) under production.

4. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein assembling of the structural components of each tyre (A, B, C, D, E, F) is preferably carried out on a toroidal support the shape of which substantially matches the inner conformation of the tyre itself.

5. A method as claimed in claim 4, wherein during the manufacturing step each toroidal support is supported and transferred between at least two contiguous work stations (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10) by a robotized arm (12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18).

6. A method as claimed in claim 4, wherein each tyre (A, B, C, D, E, F) is transferred along the curing line (3) together with the corresponding toroidal support.

7. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein accomplishment of at least one of said structural components is directly carried out on the tyre (A, B, C, D, E, F) being processed concurrently with said assembling step.

8. A method as claimed in claim 2, wherein accomplishment of each structural component is preceded by a step of identifying the model of the tyre being processed (A, B, C, D, E, F) transferred to the corresponding work station (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10).

9. A method as claimed in claim 8, wherein the identification step is carried out by reading a code associated with a support member of the tyre (A, B, C, D,

E, F) being processed.

10. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein in at least one of said work stations (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10) assembling of a plurality of structural components is carried out at respective working units.

11. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said manufacturing line (2) extends over a closed-loop path 10 (11) along which the tyres being processed (A, B, C, D, E, F) are caused to move.

12. A method as claimed in claim 11, wherein the vulcanization moulds (24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29) are moved 15 over a closed-loop path (31) along the curing line (3), transferring of each tyre (A, B, C, D, E, F) to the curing line (3) being executed after removal of a previously cured tyre.

20 13. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said at least one first and one second tyre models (A, B, C, D, E, F) follow each other in an identical sequence along the manufacturing line (2) and the curing line (3).

25 14. An apparatus for manufacturing tyres different from each other, comprising:

- a manufacturing line (2) having a plurality of work stations (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10), each arranged to assemble at least one respective structural component on a tyre 30 being processed (A, B, C, D, E, F);
- transfer devices (7) operating along the manufacturing line (2) to sequentially transfer each tyre being processed (A, B, C, D, E, F) from a work station (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10) to the next work station;
- 35 - a curing line (3) having vulcanization moulds (24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29) for the manufactured tyres (A, B, C, D,

E, F),

characterized in that

- each of said work stations (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10) is arranged to assemble said at least one structural component selectively on at least one first and one second tyre model being part of at least one series of tyres (A, B, C, D, E, F) being simultaneously processed along the manufacturing line (2);
- said curing line (3) comprises at least one series of vulcanization moulds (24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29) of a number corresponding to the amount of tyres included in said at least one series of tyres (A, B, C, D, E, F) being processed on the manufacturing line (2);
- said transfer devices (7) also operating between the manufacturing line (2) and curing line (3) to transfer the manufactured tyres (A, B, C, D, E, F) to said curing line, following the same transfer rate as that for transferring the tyres to each of the work stations (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10) disposed along the manufacturing line (2).

15. An apparatus as claimed in claim 14, wherein each of said work stations (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10) comprises:

- feeding devices to supply at least one base element for making said at least one structural tyre (A, B, C, D, E, F) component;
- application devices for applying said structural component to the tyre (A, B, C, D, E, F) being processed, said structural component being made using said base element in a predetermined amount depending on the tyre model to be manufactured.

16. An apparatus as claimed in claim 15, wherein associated with each of said work stations (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10) there are:

- devices for identifying the model of the tyre (A, B, C,

D, E, F) being processed in the work station itself;
- selection devices for establishing the amount of base elements to be used for making the structural component of the tyre (A, B, C, D, E, F) being processed.

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17. An apparatus as claimed in claim 16, wherein said identification devices comprise at least one sensor disposed on the manufacturing line (2) and arranged to read at least one code associated with a support member 10 of each tyre (A, B, C, D, E, F) being processed.

18. An apparatus as claimed in claim 14, further comprising a plurality of toroidal supports each arranged to engage the structural components of a tyre (A, B, C, 15 D, E, F) being processed.

19. An apparatus as claimed in claim 18, wherein said transfer devices (7) operate on individual toroidal supports to sequentially transfer each tyre (A, B, C, D, 20 E, F) being processed between the work stations (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10) disposed along the manufacturing line (2), and to the curing line (3).

20. An apparatus as claimed in claim 14, wherein said transfer devices (7) comprise at least one robotized arm (12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18) associated with at least one 25 of said work stations (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10).

21. An apparatus as claimed in claim 20, wherein at least 30 one of said robotized arms (12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18) comprises grip and control members operating on a toroidal support to hold it up in front of the respective work station (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10) and drive it in rotation around a geometric axis thereof during assembling of said 35 at least one structural component.

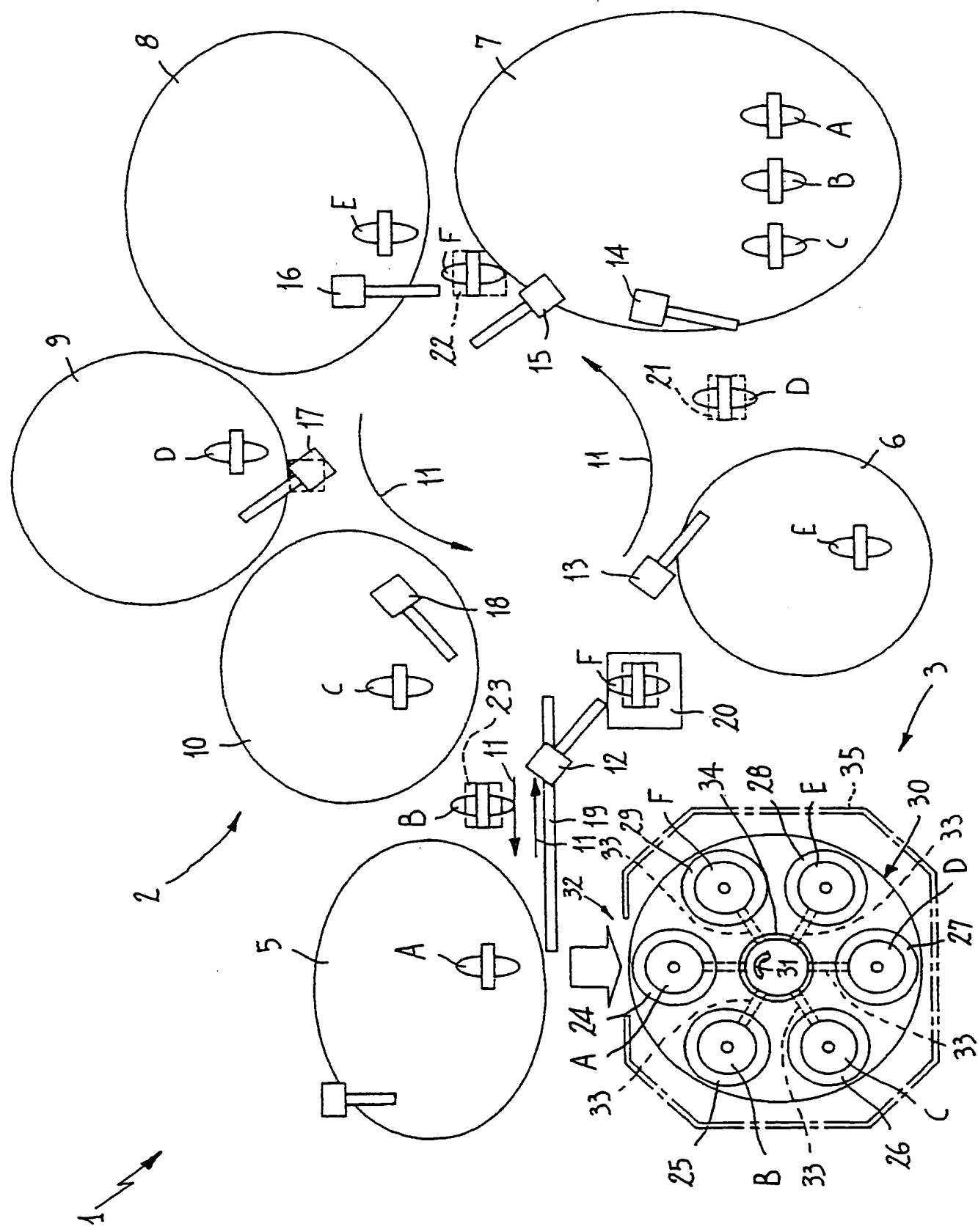
22. An apparatus as claimed in claim 14, wherein at least one of said work stations (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10) comprises a plurality of working units, each intended for assembling one respective structural component to each 5 tyre (A, B, C, D, E, F) being processed.

23. An apparatus as claimed in claim 14, further comprising a plurality of support members each arranged to hold up one tyre (A, B, C, D, E, F) being processed, 10 the transfer devices (7) operating on the support members to move them along the manufacturing line (2) following a closed-loop path (11).

24. An apparatus as claimed in claim 14, wherein said 15 curing line (3) comprises at least one turntable (30) carrying said vulcanization moulds (24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29) and operable in rotation in a step-by-step movement to sequentially bring each vulcanization mould to a loading-unloading station (32) of the tyres (A, B, C, D, 20 E, F) being processed.

25. An apparatus as claimed in claim 24, wherein said turntable (30) is enclosed in an insulating holding structure (35), said transfer devices (7) operating 25 through an access opening arranged in the holding structure (35).

26. An apparatus as claimed in claim 24, wherein said curing line (3) further comprises steam-feeding devices 30 connected with a central column (34) of the turntable (35) and leading to the individual moulds (24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29) through connecting ducts (33) extending from said central column (34).



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/EP 00/10443

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 B29D30/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 B29D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

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Y	EP 0 448 407 A (BRIDGESTONE CORP) 25 September 1991 (1991-09-25) the whole document ---	1,7,8, 10-12, 14-16, 22-26
Y	US 5 622 669 A (MYATT DAVID ET AL) 22 April 1997 (1997-04-22) figure 1 column 4, line 37 -column 5, line 67 column 5, line 12 - line 20 ---	1,7,8, 10-12, 14-16, 22-26
A	EP 0 666 165 A (SEDEPRO) 9 August 1995 (1995-08-09) the whole document ---	1,4-6, 14,18-20
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Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
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- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
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- *&* document member of the same patent family

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 00/10443

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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